

64. What will happen if a shoemaker starts a furnace, and Petr Vokhmintsev writes articles about lunar photographs?

7-8 minutes

The trouble is, if the shoemaker starts to
bake the pies, And the cake-maker makes boots: And it won't go well
...

These lines from I. Krylov's fable came to my mind when I started
reading an article by Pyotr Vokhmintsev (this is probably how this name
is translated from English?) About the analysis of a "lunar" photograph
- where the lunar module is visible through the window.

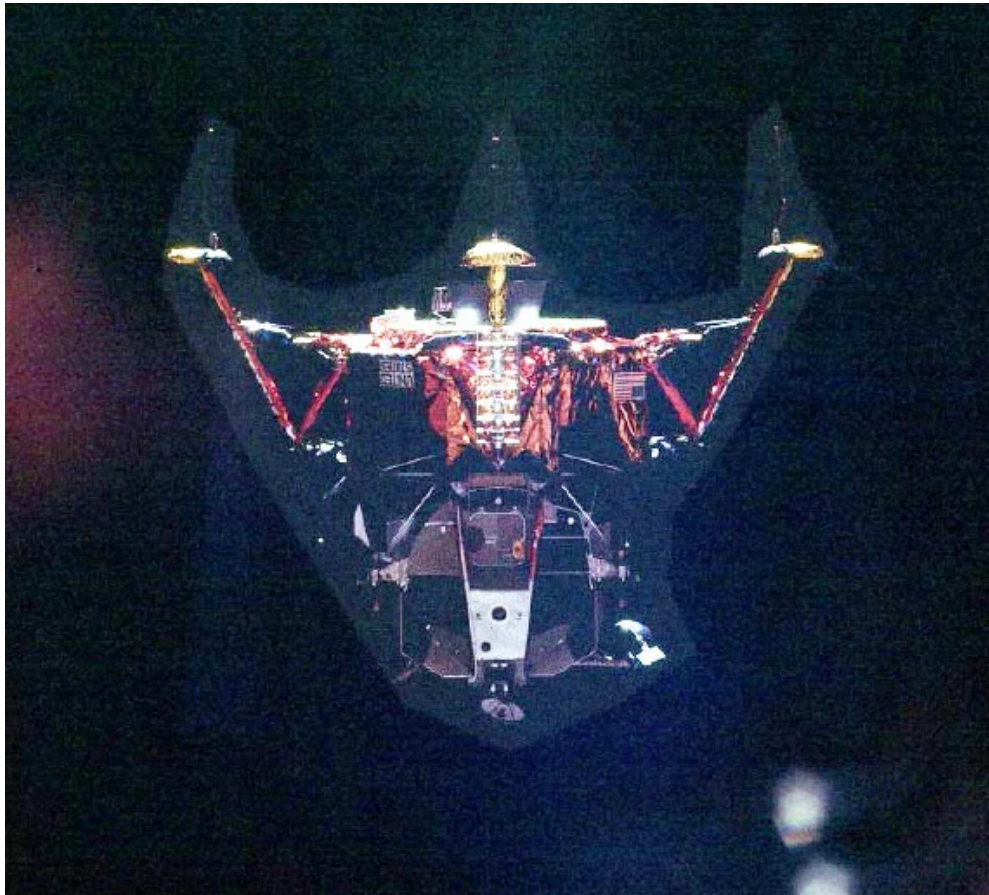


Photo AS-11-44-6592HR from the NASA website.

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Vokhmintsev is an unknown person, his channel has 143 subscribers. What he does in life is not known, but now he took up the examination of NASA's "lunar" photographs. In general, the sofa expert rushed into battle - he began to refute the cameraman Y. Elkhov and the doctor of physical and mathematical sciences A. Popov, and about this [wrote an article](#) on Yandex-Zen.

The fact is that Yuri Elkhov, having changed the brightness and contrast of the NASA image, discovered traces of montage in this photograph - a "gluing" of two photographs. The mock-up of the lunar module is glued into the frame shot through the window, and the blackness of the background and graininess (noise) in these two images are completely different.



Changing the brightness and contrast will reveal a counterfeit.

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But Vokhmintsev did not find any artifacts in the picture. And right there, with the show-off characteristic of any sofa expert, he categorically stated that he had not found artifacts:

It is impossible to see traces of installation.

Meanwhile, the image is still on the official NASA website, in the Apollo 11 library.

<https://www.hq.nasa.gov/alsj/a11/images11.html#Mag44>



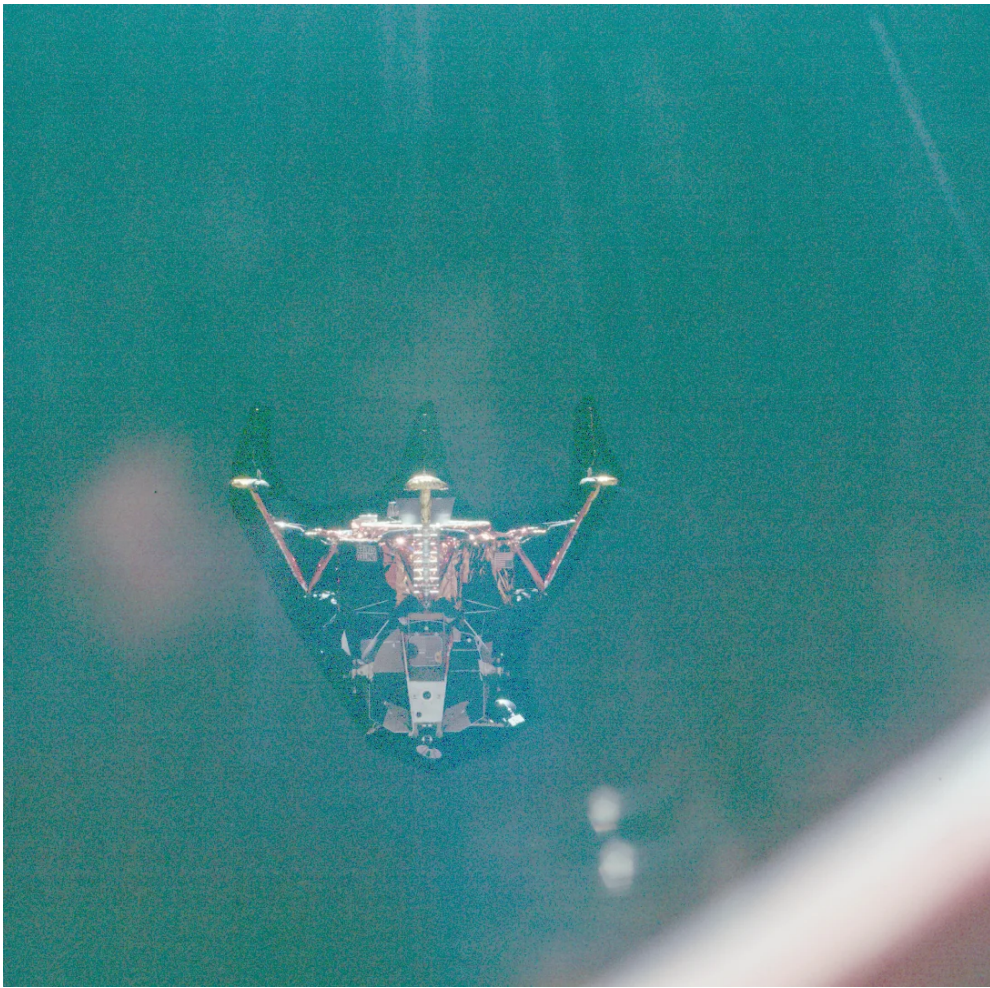
This image is on the official NASA website.

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Here is the address of this snapshot.

<https://www.hq.nasa.gov/alsj/a11/AS11-44-6592HR.jpg>

Yuri Elkhov pointed out that in the number of this photograph there are the letters "HR" at the end - high resolution. The way it is. If you take this particular image from the OFFICIAL NASA website and change the gray level, and then slightly increase the contrast, then traces of insertion of one image into another will be easily noticeable.



Traces of insertion of one image into another are visible.

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But Vokhmintsev grabbed the first photo he came across with a similar number, boasted that he did not know how to work in Photoshop,

for lack of Photoshop (well ah! I don't have it)

and immediately came to the conclusion that the experts (with extensive experience) had been wrong for 10 years when they saw a fake here, and he, like a real sofa expert, immediately refuted them in 20 minutes.

These are they, the defenders of the American space lie: a blunder, and the article is ready. Not an article, but a shame. It seems that the author was writing in a hurry and made a lot of mistakes. For example, one of the conclusions:

5. Sample photo with traces of photomontage is not provided.

Maybe the author has poor eyesight ??? In Y. Elkhov's article, the second photo from the top just shows the traces of the montage. Take a look at the article by Y. Elkhov, here [link to it](#) .

And then, as they say, "Ostap suffered." Of course, we understand that all defenders of the American space lie are distinguished by the fact that they have never had any shame or conscience. And Vokhmintsev is no exception.

Despite the fact that Y. Elkhov specifically emphasized that he took the photo from the official NASA website, nevertheless Vokhmintsev invented himself (or read a completely absurd idea from someone) that Elkhov took a photo from a printing plant or a reproduction from some printed in the printing house of the magazine.

the whistleblowers take the printed photographs and "expose" them.

But Vokhmintsev's exuberant imagination did not stop there. Then it went as in that joke when the husband with traces of lipstick returned home in the morning. And, not knowing how to justify himself, he turned to his wife:

- Mash, well, you're smart, think of something ...

Here, too, Vokhmintsev is quoting someone's anecdotal inventions. According to the above reasoning, the official NASA website contains scans not from the original materials, but scanned reproductions from magazines, and therefore the MASK is visible in the image downloaded from the official NASA website.

For example, this photo of a detached unit was very dark. If you print it as it is, it will not be very pretty. It is necessary to raise the brightness of the ship. But then the cosmos will cease to be dark. What do printers do? They make a mask. In the computer age, it would have been made with smoothed boundaries, in the analog age, this could not be done. That's why I'm such a rough job.

I repeat once again - the photo with the MASK is in the archives of the NASA website in the Apollo 11 library.

For attentive readers, questions immediately begin to arise:

But immediately the question is: is there an original of this photo with an unclarified module, respectively, with the absence of a mask around the module? Demonstration of such an original would remove all questions.

My answer is that the mask was used precisely to bring the two frames together. Without a mask, these will be two frames independent from each other: separately - a toy model of the lunar module, suspended on thin wires, and separately - a window through which they are looking. Therefore, the exact same frame, but without a mask, does not exist. It is possible that in the near future NASA will edit this frame (as they joked in the Soviet Union - "at the numerous requests of the workers"), or it has already edited and removed the listed artifacts. This will be called rescanning, which reduces image "noise" in dark areas. And he will post the edited frame on the new site "Tothemoon", where the already familiar gray American Moon will be made completely brown.

I talked about this in a previous article: [63. How did one lunar photograph come from two images? Part 1.](#)

This article turned out to be short, and people working for the "empire of lies" do not deserve more.

I noticed that in the articles they finally began to correctly name these artifacts around objects - these are the boundaries of the MASK.

Dark shadows around astronaut Harrison Schmidt with a flag (Apollo 17 mission, 1972), (this was my article at number 46 - ["Why did shadows appear in the lunar" sky? "](#)) - these are also the boundaries of the MASK, and not the shadows in the lunar sky. I've been writing about this for several years in a row.

It's nice that these professional terms, which reveal the mechanism of making combined "lunar" frames, are finally coming into use.

The article has a sequel, where I show that such a shot with a mask is not the only one on the official NASA website. In cassette 44 of Apollo 11, I found 18 such images at once. And all this is on the official NASA

website. 65. Undocking in lunar orbit. Why are all of the lunar module undocking frames mock-ups?

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Cameraman L. Konovalov was with you. Until next time!

